Messrs. C. Subba Rao, Shimoga District Board, and A. Anantaiya, Shimoga Taluk.

the age of Science and research, and if the Government should postpone the establishment of a Science Section, the *malnad* students will be put to much loss and inconvenience and higher study in Science will be denied to them. The question of financial stringency should not come in the way. If this section is established, the school will not only attract students from other parts of the Nagar Division but also help to a very great extent the students who pass the School Final Examination to continue their studies in this very High School.

Note:—Not discussed for want of time.

Subject No. 52.

Sanskrit to be made a Second Language in all Secondary Schools.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore University.

Summary of Representation.

Sanskrit may be made a Second Language in all the secondary stages of education, as in Bengal.

Note:—Not discussed for want of time.

Subject No. 53.

Concessions shown to the Sahitya Parishad may be made permanent.

Mr. C. Venkataramana Sastri, Chamrajnagar Municipality.

Summary of Representation.

The facilities that are being afforded by Government to the Sahitya Parishad at Bangalore may kindly be ordered to be continued permanently.

Note:—Not discussed for want of time.

Subject No. 54.

Text-books.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore University.

Summary of Representation,

The Text-book Committee may be revised by Government so that able, earnest, painstaking and well-informed ladies also may be put thereon to see that the Text-books recommended are free from such objectionable passages as those that one finds in the Lower Secondary English Text for 1922.

Note:—Not discussed for want of time.

Subject No. 55.

Grant of more backward scholarships to students in primary classes.

Messrs. B. Rangarajaiya and Nandipur Kallegowda, Mudgere Taluk.

Summary of Representation.

Great encouragement is being given to higher education by the grant of a greater proportion of backward scholarships to students studying in higher classes, though the percentage of the primary education is below 90 per cent. Consequently, the poor people are obliged to give up their primary education for want of scholarships. The grant of scholarships for higher study may be discontinued and the amount thus saved utilised for the primary education of the poor till such time that the population who have and who will have received pimary education comes up to 50 per cent of the total population.

Note:—Not discussed for want of time.